

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27.

Wm. GUINN, Editor.

# Democratic State Ticket.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
GEN. BENJAMIN LEFEVER,  
Of Shelby County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
THOMAS M. KEY,  
Of Hamilton County.

FOR JUDICIAL BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
WILLIAM LARWILL,  
Of Ashland County.

## Political Conventions.

A Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this (the 15th) District will be held in

MARIETTA, O., ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

A Convention to nominate a candidate for County Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Commissioner, Probate Judge and Judiciary Director will be held at

Town Hall, Marietta, Saturday, Aug. 18th.

A Convention to present a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas will be held at

OWN HALL, MARIETTA, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th.

Disregarding all former differences on political questions and issues, we invite Democrats and all of conservative views to assemble at the usual place of holding elections in their respective townships on

**aturday, August 11th,**  
AT THE HOUR OF 3 P. M.

And then and there select two delegates to the Congressional Convention, eight delegates to the County Convention, and two delegates to the Judicial Convention.

The time has come when an earnest and patriotic effort should be made to restore the Union on a just and equal basis. The restoration policy of President Johnson should be followed and upheld. The principles enunciated in his Veto Message of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills seem to be correct and proper, and should be sustained. All voters, without distinction of party, who believe that it belongs exclusively to the several States of this Union to determine each for itself the qualifications of voters, and who are opposed to the conferring of the right of voting upon the negro; those who, at the present time, are opposed to all amendments of the Constitution of the United States, which eleven States of this Union are excluded and refused a voice by their Senators and Representatives in the proposition of amendment; those who are opposed to the exemption of THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS of the wealth of the country from taxation, and are in favor of making every species of wealth bear its fair and equal share of the burdens of taxation for all purposes, are cordially invited to unite in an effort to elect from place and power the worthy agents, who seek to legislate and govern for their own special benefit, and for the perpetuation of power.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee.  
J. B. GOUDY, Secretary.

## NEWS ITEMS.

—There is a scheme on foot in St. Louis to recruit men for the Liberal army in Mexico.

—The fire that has been raging on Long Island, N. Y., will destroy timber, it is said, to the amount of \$200,000.

—Three citizens of Piqua, O., were killed by lightning, on Monday, while standing under a beech tree during the storm.

—The losses in the late battles were eight Austrians to one Prussian.

—The cholera is raging to a fearful extent at Stettin and Berlin.

—Kossuth has issued an address to his Hungarian friends, urging them to help Italy.

—The Prince Imperial of France was present at the 4th of July celebration of the Americans in Paris.

—The foreign news we publish to-day is of a very interesting character. The armistice has not yet been granted, and a general European war is regarded as imminent.

—The Austrian Emperor has issued a manifesto to his subjects, calling upon them to rally to the defense of their country.

—George Peabody has announced his intention to bestow \$50,000 each upon Harvard, Amherst and Williams Colleges, in Massachusetts, and one million of dollars upon Boston for houses for the poor.

—Hon. Henry Stanberry was confined on Monday by the Senate as Attorney General of the United States.

—Gen. Sherman, who is now in Canada, was received enthusiastically in Quebec.

—Judge Curtis, formerly a Republican member of the Supreme Court of the United States from Massachusetts, and who, with Judge M'Lean, went against the famous Dred Scott decision, is out in an able letter for the Philadelphia Convention.

—Dr. Russell's letter describing the great battle of Sadowa from the Austrian headquarters, says it was the greatest pitched battle of modern times.

—Benedek said after the defeat, he had lost everything but his life, and he wished that had been taken also.

—The President has determined, it is said, to remove Isaac Newton, the present Commissioner of Agriculture, and John DeForest, the Superintendent of Printing.

—The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives will recommend, it is said, a thorough revision of the neutrality laws.

—We may soon expect to hear news of the Atlantic telegraph, as the Great Eastern left Valparaiso on the 7th inst., with it on board, to pay it out in the broad Atlantic.

A London correspondent of the New York Tribune says of the late marriage of the Princess Helens, in England, that it is the first time that bigamy has been winked at by the present Royal Family of England. He is "morganatically" married already, and has a family, the eldest a girl, within five years of the age of his present wife. Moreover, he is illegitimate, his mother having been "morganatically" married to his father. The match was entirely of the Queen's making, and is furiously unpopular there. Christian is regarded as an adventurer, the Queen pronounced mad, and the whole business objectionable. He will probably be Her Majesty's pet son-in-law.

—The German population of Pennsylvania are represented as a unit for Clymer, the New York Germans having urged an abandonment by their countrymen everywhere of the fanatical Republicanism. The effects of the excise law are felt. Whatever doubts have been heretofore felt to the contrary, it is certain that the campaign in Pennsylvania looks decidedly better for the Democrats than their opponents.

—Gen. Rousseau was called up on Saturday to the bar of the House, to be reprimanded for the intemperate language he used in the House, and to reply to the abuse and malignant conduct of sundry Radicals, but he was called to order at every step, and not permitted to proceed. He announced that he had sent to the Governor of Kentucky his resignation, and the resignation was read by the clerk. After all this "much ado about nothing" by members, the General was reprimanded by the Speaker.

## OUR CONVENTIONS.

We would call the attention of Democratic and Conservative voters of the county to the notice in this week's publication for certain "Political Conventions."

It is highly important that all the townships of this county should be fully represented in each of these Conventions.

The prospect for the success of a party, if not the whole, of the Democratic ticket this fall is quite encouraging.

We have only to submit to the honest voters a ticket composed of the right kind of men, and then rally with all our strength, and success will crown our efforts. Let the township meetings send as delegates their best men, and let them council together for the good of the county. This fall we have a Congressman, a Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and a county ticket composed of the most important offices to elect, and all true Union men and tax payers are interested in the result. With the Republican party longer in power, we have no hope for union, harmony and peace; no expectation of economy, reform, or a reduction of the heavy burdens now imposed upon the laboring and producing classes of the country.

The country needs unity and peace. This important position, as a nation and people, cannot be consummated satisfactorily unless the people are vigilant to their interests and rights. The present Congress, in their legislation and general conduct, have been a disgrace to the country. A change for the better can certainly be made in this department of the Government. They seem to ignore the interests and rights of the white, and legislate exclusively for the benefit of the African race. If the "boys in blue," who fought down the rebellion, to restore the Union and Constitution and the supremacy of law and order, have any interests to be attended to in Congress they are put off until the negro is heard and attended to.

The President has been striving to reconstruct and restore the Union on a fair and just basis, but he has been met in and out of Congress by the most vindictive and unfair opposition—threats of assassination, impeachment and civil war have been made by the more reckless of the Radicals against the President and the country.

We call upon all men to rally to the rescue of the country, and drive from power and place—by the Democratic ballot—those who disregard the interests and the rights of the white man.

## "Consistency Thou Art a Jewel."

A cotemporary strongly urges the claims of our worthy fellow-citizen Col. F. B. Pond, for the office of Common Pleas Judge, in this Judicial District, and among other things says:

"We present a man for the office who is capable and worthy, and who has been a gallant and heroic defender of his country, 'has used his dearest actions on the tented field,' and to whom in common with the soldiery of the country, pledges and promises of civil honors have been made because of the dangers they have passed."

The above is all very good, and for that paper, from which we make the extract, is well said. But how does it look, when it is remembered that Captains Arrick and McCarty and Lieut. Ryan, "gallant and heroic defenders of the country," were candidates before the Republican County Convention for nominations this cotemporary had not a word to say in favor of urging the claims of these worthy and valiant soldiers.

With this cotemporary, perhaps, it has become unpopular to urge the claims of private soldiers to places of honor or profit. Now it is, they want the votes and the influence of the soldiers to the advancement of radicalism; but as to filling civil stations the soldier must stand back, and let the old stay-at-home political leeches, who have been sucking at the treasury teats for three or four terms, have it a little longer. Give! give! is the constant cry of the horse leech, so it is with those who now hold office in this county.

Two and three terms in a fat office is not long enough to satisfy some gentlemen, they must hold on a little longer.

What surprises us the most of all is, that a County Convention, like that of the Republican party, composed, as it was, of none but simple pure, loyal men—great war advocates in the time of war—thier voices still for war, when the country wants peace, and in fact at peace with all the world. Yes, *par excellence*, are the only friends of the soldier, should now when the soldier candidates for nomination are numerous, and quite as worthy and competent, discard and repudiate "the boys in blue," and give the cold shoulder to those who have by their services "in the tented field" shown themselves worthy of high civil promotion.

We cannot account for this inconsistent conduct on the part of our leading Republican friends, unless it is that they look to "shoulder straps," and are thus governed in their sympathy and friendship.

## Sacrifice of Western Interests by the Radicals.

The Radicals in Congress have proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution, the most important of which relates to the clause concerning representation in Congress and Presidential electors. By the third section of the first article of the Constitution, as it stands at present, both representation and direct taxation are to be apportioned upon the basis of population. This is far as taxation is concerned, is most unequal. It should be upon the basis of property, and not number. Is it just to make the two hundred thousand people in Minnesota, who are poor, largely in debt for their lands, and whose wealth upon the tax duplicate does not exceed fifty millions of dollars, pay as much direct tax to the Federal Government as the two hundred thousand people in Boston, who own some five hundred millions of real and personal property?—Where is the equality or justice in compelling Ohio, with its one thousand millions of property, to pay twice as much direct tax to the Washington Government as the State of Massachusetts, which has also its one thousand millions of property on the tax-list? It is obliged to do so at present, because its population is twice that of Massachusetts. In no other Government on the face of the earth, that we ever heard of, did they make the poor pay precisely as much tax as the rich, which is the case now, under the Federal Constitution. In its practical workings it favors the East, at the expense of the West and South. The New England States have comparatively small populations, but they have immense accumulated wealth, which has been drawn from the West and South by its tariff bounties and navigation laws—by the protective system—that has poured into its lap hundreds of dollars, stolen from other sections of the country, under a thieving and false pretense.

The leading Western States have now large populations; but they are agriculturists, and have not the concentrated riches of the stock-jobbing, manufacturing and commercial East. The consequence is that the West and the South must pay upon their property two or three times as much as New England, whenever direct taxes are called for. We can therefore easily see why New England presses this arrangement. It is wonderfully to her interest. But can any one conceive why a Western man would do so? If there are any such, are they not opposed to the interests of those with whom they live—traitors to the communities in which they reside?

This question can not but be answered in the affirmative. Now let us see how it affects the status of parties: The Radicals as we have said, have proposed an amendment to this clause of the Constitution, where the inequality of taxation exists. But that amendment, while it changes the basis of representation in Congress, still leaves the basis for taxation upon population and not wealth. This the Radicals do not propose to disturb. They are satisfied with it. The Western Republicans in Congress vote to continue the present inequality. They vote that the West shall pay two or three times as much tax as the East on the same amount of property. They vote that the poor shall pay equally with the rich.

The Republican State Convention in Ohio makes a constitutional amendment which leaves the inequality of taxation unchanged the issue of the election. This is what we call upon the people to remember at the coming election.

Our Western Republican members had an opportunity to lighten our taxation burdens, but they refused to do it. They deliberately set for a discrimination in favor of New England, and against their own constituents. They are tied politically to the New England car. The party to which they belong has its head in New England and its tail in the West. The latter wags according to the wish of the former. Under Republican policy, the West must continue to be "hewers of

wood and drawers of water," to their Yankee brethren.

The West must pay double price for its cotton and woolen goods under the operations of a New England tariff, designed to increase the dividends of the manufacturing millionaires of the East. She must pay double price for her iron in order that the Lords of the Forge and the Furnaces in Pennsylvania shall have larger profits and make greater dividends. When it comes to direct taxation the basis is numbers, because New England has a small population and immense wealth. When it is representation in the United States Senate, the basis is not numbers, because it would be injurious to New England's interest to have it so! Her three millions of people have twelve United States Senators. The four millions of Ohio and Indiana have but four Senators. Thus representation and taxation are changed each way in order to benefit our Eastern brethren. When population works in their favor we have it, and when it does not some other and different rule in their favor is adopted. The success of the Republican party perpetuates all these discriminations. Its leading Western Senators—Wado, Sherman, Trumbull, Chandler, Howe—and its leading Western members are natives of New England. They vote in Congress for the interests of where they were born and emigrate from instead of the interests of those with whom they live and who have made them all that they are. There can be no hope for the West until she emancipates herself from this radical thralldom. It must until then, like Issachar, continue to bear the burden of the ass, and must be ridden by New England masters, whose spurs at every step of the journey will draw blood from the jaded and exhausted people.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Johnson Convention at Indianapolis.

President Johnson's friends are up and doing. Here is a voice from Indiana:

A large Convention of the supporters of President Johnson's policy met in Indianapolis yesterday. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first expresses ardent attachment to the union of the States under the Constitution; denies the right of secession, and holds all attempts null and void; declares all the States now States of this Union as before the rebellion; denies the power of the General Government to exclude a State from the Union or govern it as a Territory. The second expresses their confidence in President Johnson as undiminished; approves the general policy of his administration; indorses his restoration policy as wise, patriotic and Constitutional, in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform on which he was elected, and with the declared policy of the late President. Third Under the Constitution the right to prescribe qualifications of electors is reserved to the States, and it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any part of the country in opposition to the wishes of the citizens thereof. Fourth. That all the States are entitled by the Constitution to representation, and all loyal members duly elected to be admitted to Congress without unnecessary delay, each House judging of the qualifications of its members. Fifth. That the payment of the National debt is a sacred obligation never to be repudiated, and no debt whatever incurred to aid treason and rebellion ever be paid. Sixth. That the Nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors. The families of the fallen heroes should be cared for by the Government, and indorse the President's determination to give offices to soldiers. Seventh. That the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are expected to co-operate only with loyal Union men.

GOING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.—Shortly after the war commenced, the Ohio State Journal was an advocate of secession, and in an argument of a column in length, urged that the Southern States be allowed to go out of the Union without further molestation.

The New York Tribune, during the dark days of the war, proclaimed that if the seceded States were not subjugated within a given time, they should be allowed to depart in peace. The time passed, but still the war continued, and it was not until Sherman's march to the sea, and Grant's capture of Richmond, that the back-bone of the rebellion was broken.

The State Journal and the Tribune are now urging that seceded States are out of the Union, and are not to be allowed their rights within it. In this they are consistent with their former secession teachings, although inconsistent with the creed of the Union party, to which they profess to belong.—[Cincinnati Union.

A gentleman, walking with two ladies stepped on a hoghead hoop, that flew up and struck him in the face. "Good gracious!" said he, "which of you dropped that?"

Religious Persecution in Missouri.—A Number of Sisters of Charity or Nuns Under Arrest.

We learn that considerable excitement was brought about at Cape Girardeau by the reputation of an arrest of some of the Sisters of Charity, or nuns, attached as teachers to the convent of a Catholic academy at that point, for their not taking the oath prescribed by the new constitution. The excitement is reported to have been so great against this outrage perpetrated in the name of "law" against a highly meritorious, benevolent and religious order—Christians, self-sacrificing women, at that—that those who had them in charge as malefactors were compelled to desist in the discharge of a "radical duty" at war with every delicate and decorous instinct we habitually practice toward the sex. The matter was compromised by these "offenders against the new constitution" giving bond for their appearance at the next "Circuit Court of Cape Girardeau County, to answer the criminality of the offense of acting in the capacity of teachers without taking the convention oath." Is there any other State in this country, even under radical rule, the law of which subjugates religious women and men to the indignities of an arrest and imprisonment for the discharge of their religious and business avocations? We believe not; and yet we learn from Mr. Drake, as the avowed "exponent of radical intent in this State, that not one iota of this obnoxious law is to be repealed; that the safety of the radical party admits of no such reform.—[Kansas Advertiser, July 7.

The following correspondence appears in the papers:

WATERLOO, ILLINOIS, June 24.

To Hon. Horace Greeley, New York:  
DEAR SIR—I would respectfully ask if it be true that you have offered to go to Jeff. Davis' bail for his release? Also, if the above be true, why you did not try to obtain bail for Wix, keeper of Jeff. Davis' slaughter pen? I ask these questions, not from impertinent or idle curiosity, but for the purpose of obtaining your views on so important a point. In the meantime I remain, very respectfully, yours,  
J. WILSON, JR.

## Morals of Washington Under Radical Auspices.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Watchman, a religious journal thus depicts the state of morals at the National Capital under Radical auspices: "Licentiousness and drunkenness are the prominent features of Washington life this season. Members of Congress spend their afternoons and evenings in billiard and drinking saloons, and their nights in houses of ill-fame or assignation. Five-eighths of the Republican members of Congress spend their nights in licentious dissipation. While a majority of the Democratic member are working for the good of the country, the opposition, relying on its majority, goes in for a 'good time,' so called. Washington, under Abolition auspices, is the most licentious, depraved city in the Union. Drinking saloons, gambling houses, houses of prostitution and assignation are about the Capital as side-shows are about a circus. Harlots and niggers occupy the galleries, smile on their pet members on the floor, and throw kisses to the 'God and morality' representatives of honest constituents.

"Sad, and indeed, but every word true. Let us hope that the next election will send here a different class of men."  
"MALCOLM"

THE radicals in the Tennessee Legislature have adopted the Constitutional Amendment. If adopted by other States, so as to form a portion of the Constitution of the United States.—Tennessee will lose two members of Congress and two members in the Electoral College, unless she confers the right of suffrage upon the negro. That is why the radicals rejoice in the act, and why that party in Congress is willing to allow the State her rights in the Union, for the action of her Legislature commits her to negro suffrage.

## Half the World at War.

There was a period when the war spirit was so prevalent among the civilized nations as it is at the present time. With all the enlightenment and boasted Christianity of the present time, the barbarism of war still remains, says the New York Sun, and the world is making no apparent progress toward that era when "peace shall reign among all the nations." In Europe the fighting force of nearly one hundred million people are now engaged in the work of slaughtering one another. Prussia, Austria, Italy, and the lesser German States, have marshaled their armies upon the battle field, and a desperate struggle, now progressing, is the consequence. France stands upon the brink of the German war, and we may hear at any time that it has entered the lists. Russia stands in a similar attitude, ready to strike either Prussia or

Austria an opportunity may offer. Spain has all it can do to keep the kingdom safe from revolts by the military and the people, and nothing is apparently needed but the right kind of a leader to insure the overthrow of the Government. England is just now at peace, but its Irish population are ripe for revolution, and they only await a favorable opportunity to strike for freedom. Crossing the Atlantic, we find that eight South American Nations are now engaged in war, while two or three others are contending with revolts and insurrectionists. Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation are allied in a war with Paraguay and Chili, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia are allied in a defensive war against Spain. Coming Northward we find Mexico engaged in a desperate struggle to disengage itself from the yoke of monarchy, and the scars resulting from the threatened conquest of Canada by the Fenians has hardly yet subsided, and may break out afresh at any day. It is not far out of the way, therefore, to say that half the civilized world is at war.—[Zanesville Signal.

[From the London Times, July, 2.]

## Accident to the Prince of Wales.

An accident, of which the consequences might have been very serious, happened to the Prince of Wales in Rottenrow, about a quarter past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. His Royal Highness, who was riding at a foot's pace with one of his equeries and two ladies, had just reached the extreme end of the row, nearest the Queen's Gate, was in the act of turning, when a gentleman who seemed to have lost all control over his horse, suddenly dashed at full speed down the incline, and into the very midst of the party.

The Prince's horse being right in the path of the charging horseman, and receiving the shock on its flank, or shoulder, was instantly knocked down, turning over like a rabbit struck by a shot, and apparently rolling upon its rider, while the intruder passed clear over both. For a moment it seemed impossible that the Prince could escape without injury to life or limb from the struggles of his own horse. He disengaged himself, however, and got up without assistance, though at first he looked somewhat shaken, and as if suffering from a blow on the head.

Recovering almost instantly, and never losing his self-possession for a moment, he seated himself on a bench close by, while the horse was being caught, and his hat and cane picked up by the bystanders. Long before any great crowd of equestrians had time to collect he had mounted again, and, rejoining the ladies was riding homeward as if nothing had occurred, but not without some visible traces of the fall upon his face and dress. It was altogether a very narrow escape, as the few who witnessed it can testify, and the Prince's composure in a very trying position did great credit to his presence of mind and good humor. If not quite unharmed, he may well congratulate himself on having come off with nothing worse than a few bruises from a collision that might easily have proved fatal.

Whether the unfortunate 'author, or agent of the catastrophe has been identified, and whether any particular blame attaches to him, is more than we can say. It was natural, perhaps, that he should appear dumbfounded at the time, and should have exhibited far less nerve than His Royal Highness. It is an unpleasant sensation, at best, to be run away with, and one can not help pitying a man who being run away with, finds himself helplessly riding down the heir-apparent to the crown. But why should people take horses into Rotten-row which they can not hold or manage, and why should they be allowed to ride at a pace which endangers the lives of others? These are questions which are becoming very urgent, and the marvel is, not that collisions should now and then occur, but that they are not of daily occurrence. Nothing can be easier than to prevent galloping when the row is thronged, and still more, galloping on the wrong side. Why should not the park keepers take riders to task for gross breaches of the condition upon which they are admitted to what is virtually, during certain hours of the day an equestrian promenade. The mere dislike of being thus singled out and becoming the objects of remark would generally be sufficient to deter persons from offending, and such interference on the part of the park keepers would certainly be supported by the great majority of riders. Let us hope that, after so emphatic a warning, better discipline may be enforced, and that His Royal Highness may have the satisfaction of knowing that he has not incurred the risk of a violent death in vain.

A punster says: "My name is Somerset. I am a miserable old bachelor. I can not marry; for how could I hope to prevail on a young lady possessed of the slightest delicacy, to turn a Somerset?"